

Emergency Response

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Emergency Response

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Emergency Response

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Other Rules that may apply to your workplace

- The WISHA Safety and Health Core Rules, Chapter 296-800 WAC, contain the basic requirements that apply to most employers in Washington. They also contain:
 - An Introduction that lists important information you should know, including a section on building, fire and electrical codes.
 - A Resource section that includes a complete list of all WISHA rules and a directory of the Labor and Industries (L&I) offices.
- Other WISHA rules may apply to you, depending on the activities and operations of your workplace. Contact your local L&I office if you're uncertain about which WISHA requirements apply to you.
- To go online to access all the Safety and Health Rules: <http://www.lni.wa.gov/wisha>
- If you would like to receive e-mail notification of rule updates, please register for the Standards Listserv on the WISHA web site at <http://www.lni.wa.gov/home/listservs.htm>
- For a CD or paper copy contact us by:

Mail: Department of Labor and Industries
P.O. Box 44620
Olympia, WA 98504-4620

Telephone: 1-800-4BE-SAFE (1-800-423-7233)

<http://www.lni.wa.gov/>



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Emergency Response

WAC 296-824-100

Scope

This chapter states the minimum requirements that help you protect the safety and health of your employees during a response to a *hazardous substance release* in your *workplace* or any other location.

This chapter applies if your employees are, or could become, involved in responding to uncontrolled releases of hazardous substances in your workplace or any other location. Use the scope flow chart, and definitions that follow, to determine if this chapter applies to your workplace(s). Defined words are italicized in the flow chart.



Exemption:

- This chapter doesn't apply to you if your workplace is a hazardous waste site. If you aren't sure about your site classification, see chapter 296-62 WAC, Part P, Hazardous waste operations and treatment, storage, and disposal facilities.
- If your workplace is a treatment, storage, and disposal site this chapter may apply.



Note:

Requirements in other chapters may also apply to your workplace. You will find some safety and health requirements (for example, personal protective equipment) are addressed on a general level in the WISHA Safety and Health Core Rules, chapter 296-800 WAC, while being addressed for a specific application in this rule. When this happens, both requirements apply and should not conflict.

If you are uncertain which requirements to follow, you must comply with the more protective requirements. Contact your local L&I office if you need assistance in making this determination.

—Continued—

Scope

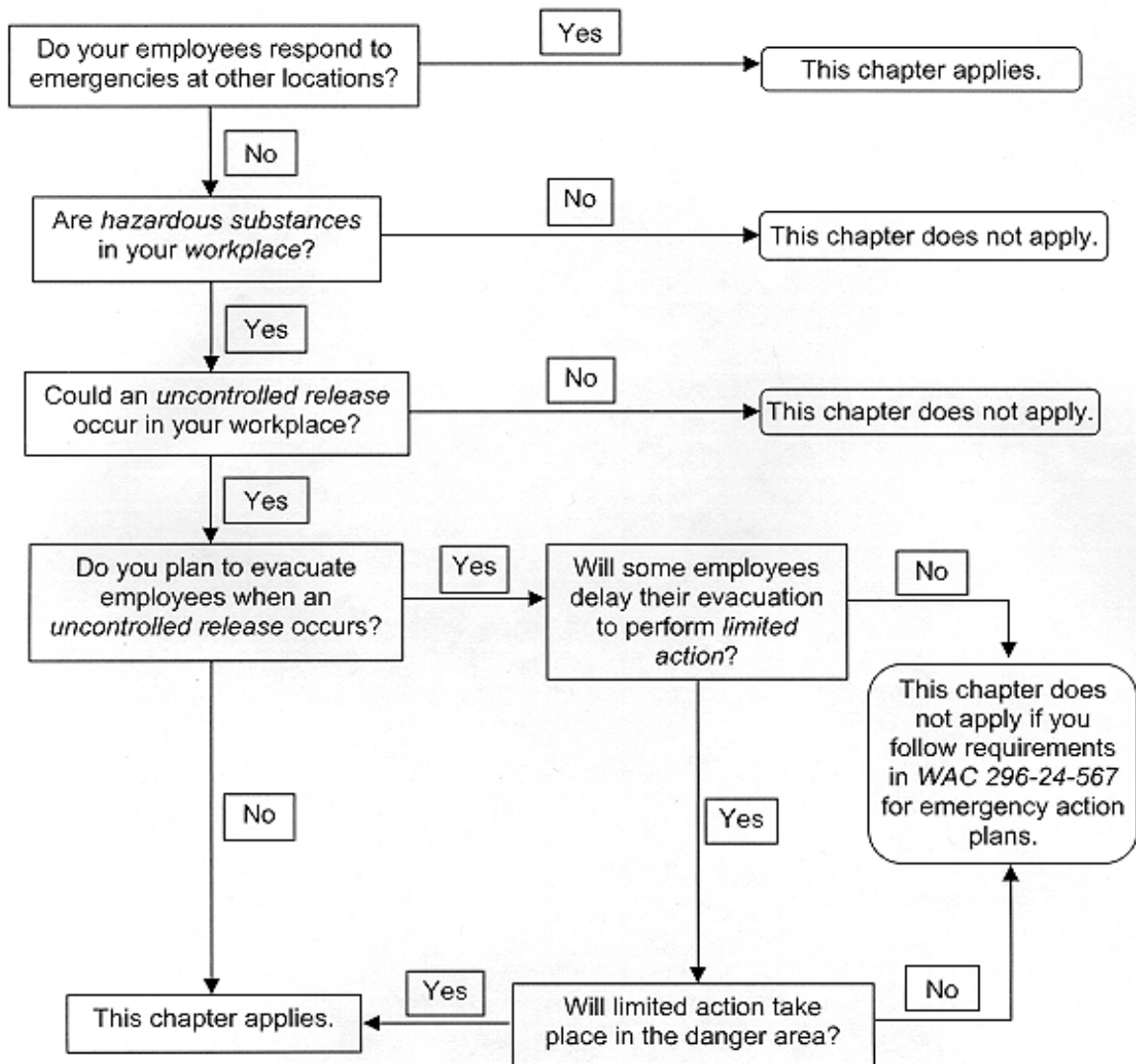


Emergency Response

WAC 296-824-100

Scope

WAC 296-824-100 (Continued)



—Continued—



Emergency Response

WAC 296-824-100

Scope

WAC 296-824-100 (Continued)

Definitions applicable to the flow chart. (See WAC 296-824-800 for additional definitions used in the chapter):



Definitions applicable to the flow chart:

Danger area - areas where conditions pose a serious danger to employees, such as areas where:

- Immediately dangerous to life or health (IDLH) conditions could exist
OR
- High levels of exposure to toxic substances could exist
OR
- There is a potential for exceeding the lower explosive limit (LEL), also known as the lower flammability limit (LFL), of a substance.

Emergency response - a response to an anticipated release of a hazardous substance that is, or could become, an *uncontrolled release*.

Hazardous substance - any biological, radiological, or chemical substance that can have adverse effects on humans (see WAC 296-824-800 for a more specific definition).

Immediately dangerous to life or health (IDLH) - any atmospheric condition that would:

- Cause an immediate threat to life
- Cause permanent or delayed adverse health effects
- Interfere with an employee's ability to escape.

—Continued—

Scope



Emergency Response

WAC 296-824-100

Scope

WAC 296-824-100 (Continued)



Definitions applicable to the flow chart:

Incidental release - a release that can be safely controlled at the time of the release and doesn't have the potential to become an *uncontrolled release*.

Example of a situation that results in an incidental release:

A tanker truck is receiving a load of hazardous liquid when a leak occurs. The driver knows the only hazard from the liquid is minor skin irritation. The employer has trained the driver on procedures and provided equipment to use for a release of this quantity. The driver puts on skin protection and stops the leak. A spill kit is used to contain, absorb, and pick up the spilled material for disposal.

Limited action - action necessary to:

- Secure an operation during emergency responses
- OR
- Prevent an incident from increasing in severity.

Examples include shutting down processes and closing emergency valves.

Release - a spill, leak, or other type of hazardous substance discharge.

—Continued—



Emergency Response

WAC 296-824-100

Scope

WAC 296-824-100 (Continued)



Definitions applicable to the flow chart:

Uncontrolled release - a release where significant safety and health risks could be created. Releases of hazardous substances that are either incidental or couldn't create a safety or health hazard (i.e., fire, explosion or chemical exposure) aren't considered to be uncontrolled releases.

Examples of conditions that could create a significant safety and health risk:

- Large-quantity releases
- Small-releases that could be highly toxic
- Potentially contaminated individuals arriving at hospitals
- Airborne exposures that could exceed a WISHA permissible exposure limit or a published exposure limit and employees aren't adequately trained or equipped to control the release.

Example of an uncontrolled release:

A forklift driver knocks over a container of a solvent-based liquid, releasing the contents onto the warehouse floor. The driver has been trained to recognize the vapor is flammable and moderately toxic when inhaled. The driver hasn't been trained or provided appropriate equipment to address this type of spill. In this situation, it isn't safe for the driver to attempt a response. The driver needs to notify someone of the release so an emergency response can be initiated.

Workplace -

- A fixed facility
OR
- A temporary location (such as a traffic corridor)
OR
- Locations where employees respond to emergencies.



Notes

Planning Summary

WAC 296-824-200

YOUR RESPONSIBILITY:

To anticipate and plan for emergency response operations

You must

Develop an emergency response plan

WAC 296-824-20005 Page 200-2

Planning



Planning

WAC 296-824-200

Rule

WAC 296-824-20005

Develop an emergency response plan



Note:

- You may already have an emergency response plan, such as required by chapter 296-62 WAC, Part P, **Hazardous waste** operations and treatment, storage and disposal facilities or by state and locally coordinated response efforts (Section 303 of Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA), Title III). You may use those plans to comply with this section, if they include the items listed below.
- Before a written emergency response plan can be developed, you will need to anticipate the types of uncontrolled releases that employees could encounter in your workplace(s).

You must

(1) Make sure your plan is written and adequately addresses, as a minimum, all of the following:

- Preemergency planning and coordination with additional responders (including personnel from other employers such as: Fire departments, law enforcement agencies, emergency medical services, and state or federal agencies)
- Personnel roles, (See Table 1) and **lines of authority** and communications for all affected parties including responders
- Employee training (see WAC 296-824-30005 for more detail)



Note:

- Responders' level of training depends on the duties or roles the employer assigns.
- Training for the employees' role should address the competencies specified in Tables 3 through 6.

—Continued—



Planning Rule

WAC 296-824-200

WAC 296-824-20005 (Continued)

- Training on specific substances may be appropriate depending on the number and characteristics of ***hazardous substances*** expected to be encountered. For example, if employees may only respond to one substance, ***you could*** provide training (covering the knowledge and skills specified in Tables 3 through 6) on that single substance. If employees might respond to a range of hazardous substances, training may be required to cover categories of hazardous substances.
- Videos and automated training methods (for example: Interactive computer-based programs) may be used in training; however, instructors ***must*** be readily available to:
 - Encourage and provide responses to questions for the benefit of the group.
 - Evaluate employee understanding of the material.
 - Provide other instructional interaction to the group.

You must

- Emergency recognition
- Immediate emergency procedures including:
 - Methods of alerting employees (see WAC 296-800-310, exit routes and employee alarm systems) and outside responders
 - Procedures for ***limited action*** (emergency prevention)



Note:

Limited action includes shutting down processes, closing emergency valves and other critical actions to secure the operation, or prevent the incident from increasing in severity.

—Continued—

Planning



Planning

WAC 296-824-200

Rule

WAC 296-824-20005 (Continued)

Limited Action and Employee Roles	
If	Then employees involved would be
Limited action could be conducted in the danger area	Considered emergency responders
Limited action wouldn't be conducted in the danger area	Considered evacuees, not emergency responders

You must

- Details of who will evacuate immediately and who will remain behind for limited action
- Evacuation routes and procedures
- How to establish safe distances and places of refuge (for example, during ***emergency response*** the incident commander (IC) decides to make changes based on new developments, i.e., changes in the wind direction).
- Methods of securing and controlling access to the site
- Emergency medical treatment and first aid
- A complete ***personal protective equipment (PPE)*** program that addresses:
 - Selection of PPE including selection criteria to be used and the identification, specified use and limitations of the PPE selected.
 - Training on proper use of PPE (including maintenance).

—Continued—



WAC 296-824-20005 (Continued)

- Hazards created by wearing PPE including heat stress during temperature extremes, and/or other appropriate medical considerations.
- Criteria used for determining the proper fit of PPE.
- Procedures covering proper use of PPE including procedures for inspection, putting it on (donning) and removing it (doffing).
- Maintenance of PPE including procedures for decontamination, disposal and storage.
- Methods used to evaluate the effectiveness of your PPE program.



Note:

- If a manufacturer's printed information or WISHA rule adequately addresses procedural requirements (such as donning or doffing for PPE), it isn't necessary to rewrite this into your program; simply attach the printed information.
- You may use written procedures provided by the equipment manufacturer when they meet the requirements of other chapters, including chapter 296-842 WAC, Respirators.
- Emergency equipment
- Emergency response procedures
- Decontamination procedures determined by a hazardous materials specialist or other qualified individual
- Methods to critically assess the response and conduct appropriate follow-up

You must

- (2) Make your written ***emergency response plan*** available to employees, their representatives, and WISHA personnel for inspecting or copying.

—Continued—



Planning

WAC 296-824-200

Rule

WAC 296-824-20005 (Continued)



Note:

In situations where multiple employers could respond to an incident, all plans should consistently address:

- Who will be designated as the incident commander (IC)

AND

- If, when, and how transfer of the incident commander (IC) position will take place.



Helpful Tool:

Developing Emergency Response Plan

Your employees are encouraged to use this form to help carry out the emergency response program in your workplace. You can find a copy of this form in the resource section of this book.



Table 1
Roles and Duties of Emergency Responders

If the employee's role is...	Then all of the following apply. They...
First responder at the awareness level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Are likely to witness or discover a hazardous substance release Are trained to initiate an emergency response by notifying the proper authorities of the release Take no further action beyond notifying the authorities
First responder at the operations level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Respond to actual or potential releases in order to protect nearby persons, property, and/or the environment from the effects of the release Are trained to respond defensively, without trying to stop the release May try to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Confine the release from a safe distance Keep it from spreading Protect others from hazardous exposures
Hazardous materials technician	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Respond to releases or potential releases, with the intent of stopping the release Are trained to approach the point of release offensively in order to, either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plug Patch Stop the release using other methods
Hazardous materials specialist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Respond along with, and provide support to, hazardous materials technicians Are required to have more specific knowledge of hazardous substances than a hazardous materials technician Act as the site activity liaison when federal, state, local, and other government authorities participate
Incident commander	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Have the ultimate responsibility for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Direction Control Coordination of the response effort Will assume control of the incident beyond the first responder awareness level
Specialist employee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Are a technical, medical, environmental, or other type of expert May represent a hazardous substance manufacturer, shipper, or a government agency May be present at the scene or may assist from an off-site location Regularly work with specific hazardous substances Are trained in the hazards of specific substances Are expected to give technical advice or assistance to the incident commander or incident safety officer, when requested
Skilled support personnel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Are needed to perform an immediate, specific emergency support task at the site Are skilled in the operation of equipment including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Earth moving equipment Cranes Hoisting equipment
Incident safety officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Are designated by the incident commander Are knowledgeable in operations being implemented at the site Have specific responsibility to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and evaluate hazards Provide direction on employee safety matters



Notes

Training Summary

WAC 296-824-300

YOUR RESPONSIBILITY:

To make sure employees participating in emergency response operations are appropriately trained for their assigned roles and duties

You must

Train your employees

WAC 296-824-30005 Page 300-2

Training



Training

WAC 296-824-300

Rule

WAC 296-824-30005

Train your employees



Note:

- Use Tables 3 through 6 to identify your employees' training competencies.
- You may conduct training internally, or use outside training services to comply with this section.
 - When outside trainers are hired, you are still responsible for making sure the requirements of this section are met.

For example, employers may compare the course outline to the competencies listed in Tables 3 through 6.



Exemption:

Skilled support employees aren't covered by the training requirements in this section (see WAC 296-824-50015).

You must

- Make sure employees are appropriately trained for their assigned roles and duties as follows:

Initial training:

- Provide initial training before the employee is allowed to participate in an actual emergency response operation.



Note:

When first responders at the awareness or operations level have sufficient experience to objectively demonstrate competencies specified in Table 3, you may accept experience instead of training.

—Continued—



Training Rule

WAC 296-824-300

WAC 296-824-30005 (Continued)

- Make sure initial training adequately addresses the competencies in Tables 3 through 6 and the minimum training durations in Table 2.
- Certify that employees objectively demonstrate competencies specified in Tables 3 through 5 (except for employees trained as first responders at the awareness level).

Retraining (refresher) training:

- Provide retraining *annually*
- Make sure retraining covers necessary content
- Document training or demonstrated competency



Note:

Retraining **isn't** required when employees demonstrate competencies annually and a record is kept of the demonstration methodology used.

You must

Trainer qualifications:

- Verify trainers have satisfactorily completed an instructors' training course for the subjects they teach. For example, courses offered by the United States National Academy, or equivalent courses are acceptable.

OR

- Have the educational and instructional experience necessary for training.

Specialist employees:

- Specialist employees who have been sent to the scene to advise or assist must receive training or demonstrate competency in their specialty, annually.

—Continued—

Training



Training

WAC 296-824-300

Rule

WAC 296-824-30005 (Continued)

Table 2 Minimum Training Durations for All Responders	
If you are a...	Then...
First responder at the awareness level	Training duration needs to be sufficient to provide the required competencies
First responder at the operations level	You need a minimum of 8 hours training (see Table 3)
Hazardous materials technician	You need a minimum of 24 hours training (see Table 4)
Hazardous materials specialist	You need a minimum of 24 hours training (see Table 4)
Incident commander	You need a minimum of 24 hours training (see Table 5)

—Continued—

Training



WAC 296-824-30005 (Continued)

Table 3 Competencies for First Responders at the Awareness Level and Operations Level		
Employees must be able to show they...	When they are designated as First Responders at the...	
	Awareness Level	Operations Level
Understand what hazardous substances are and their associated risks.	X	X
Recognize the presence of hazardous substances in an emergency.	X	X
Can identify the hazardous substances, when possible.	X	X
Understand the potential consequences of hazardous substances in an emergency.	X	X
Understand the role of a first responder at the awareness level as described in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · The employer's emergency response plan, including site security and control. · The United States Department of Transportation's Emergency Response Guidebook (search at: http://www.dot.gov). 	X	X
Can use The United States Department of Transportation's Emergency Response Guidebook.	X	X
Recognize the need for additional resources and the need to notify the incident's communication center accordingly.	X	X
Know basic hazard and risk assessment techniques.		X
Can select and use personal protective equipment (PPE) appropriate for first responder operations level.		X
Understand basic hazardous materials terms.		X
Can perform basic control, containment, and/or confinement operations within the capabilities of the resources and PPE available.		X
Can implement decontamination procedures to their level training.		X
Understand relevant standard operating and termination procedures.		X



Training

WAC 296-824-300

Rule

Table 4
Competencies for Hazardous Materials Technicians and
Hazardous Materials Specialist

Employees must be able to show they...	When they are designated as a Hazardous Materials...	
	Technician	Specialist
Have the competencies specified for the first responder operations level (see Table 3).	X	X
Can implement an employer's emergency response plan.	X	X
Can function within their assigned role in the incident command system.	X	X
Understand hazard and risk assessment techniques.	X	X
Understand basic chemical and toxicological terminology and behavior.	X	X
Can use field survey instruments and equipment to classify, identify, and verify materials at the incident.	X	X
Can select and use personal protective equipment (PPE) appropriate for hazardous materials technicians.	X	X
Can perform advance control, containment, and/or confinement operations within the capabilities of the resources and PPE available.	X	X
Can implement decontamination procedures to their level of training.	X	X
Understand termination procedures.	X	X
Can implement the local emergency response plan.		X
Know of the state emergency response plan.		X
Can develop a site safety and control plan.		X
Understand chemical, radiological, and toxicological terminology and behavior.		X
Understand in-depth hazard and risk techniques.		X
Can use advanced survey instruments and equipment to classify, identify, and verify materials at the incident.		X
Can select and use proper specialized chemical PPE given to hazardous materials specialists.		X
Can perform specialized control, containment, and/or confinement operations within the capabilities of the resources and PPE available.		X
Can determine decontamination procedures.		X

Training



300-6

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Table 5
Competencies for Incident Commanders

Employees designated as Incident Commanders must be able to show they

- Have competencies specified for the First Responder Operations Level (see Table 3).
- Know of the state emergency response plan and the Federal Regional Response Team.
- Can implement the local emergency response plan.
- Can implement the employer's emergency response plan.
- Have knowledge of the incident command system (ICS) and understand how they relate to it.
- Can implement the employer's ICS.
- Understand the hazards and risks associated with employees working in chemical protective clothing.
- Understand the importance of decontamination procedures.



Note: If the first employee arriving at the scene is not trained as an IC, they may take control of the incident within their designated role and training level.

Table 6
Competencies for Specialist Employees

Employees designated as Specialist Employees must be able to show they

- Have current knowledge in their field regarding safety and health practices relating to the specific hazardous substances.
- Have the knowledge of the ICS and understand how they relate to it.
- Understand the care and use of personal protective equipment (PPE).



Notes

Medical Surveillance

WAC 296-824-400

Summary

YOUR RESPONSIBILITY:

To provide and document medical surveillance to your employees

You must

Provide medical surveillance to employees

WAC 296-824-40005 Page 400-2

Keep records

WAC 296-824-40010 Page 400-6



Medical Surveillance

WAC 296-824-400

Rule

WAC 296-824-40005

Provide medical surveillance to employees

You must

(1) Provide medical surveillance for employees to comply with Tables 7 and 8, and the following:

- Make medical surveillance available at:
 - Reasonable times and places.
 - No cost to employees, including travel associated costs such as mileage, gas or bus fare if the employee is required to travel off site
- AND
- Wages for additional time spent outside of employee's normal work hours.
- Make sure a licensed physician performs or supervises exams and procedures.
- Give complete information to the examining physician including:
 - A copy of this chapter.
 - A description of the employee's duties that relate to hazardous substance exposure.
 - The hazardous substance exposure levels anticipated for the employee.
 - A description of the personal protective equipment (PPE) the employee could use.
 - Information available from previous medical examinations.
 - The medical evaluation information required by chapter 296-842 WAC, Respirators.
- Medical exams include, at a minimum:
 - A medical history
 - A work history (or updated history if on file)

—Continued—

Medical Surveillance

WAC 296-824-400

Rule



WAC 296-824-40005 (Continued)

You must

- A special emphasis on:
 - Assessment of symptoms related to handling hazardous substances
 - Health hazards
 - Evaluation of fitness for duty (including the ability to wear any personal protective equipment (PPE) or other conditions that may be expected at the workplace)
- Other content as determined by the examining physician.



Note:

The physician should consult the *Occupational Safety and Health Guidance Manual for Hazardous Waste Site Activities* and the *Medical Management Guidelines for Acute Chemical Exposure* (search OSHA website: <http://www.osha.gov>).

You must

(2) Obtain the physician's written opinion and give a copy to the employee that includes

- A statement of whether or not medical conditions were found which would increase the employee's risk for impairment during emergency response work or respirator use
 - Don't include specific findings or diagnoses unrelated to occupational exposures
- Limitations recommended to the employee's assigned work, if any
- Exam and test results if the employee requests this information
- A statement that affirms the employee has been confidentially informed of medical exam results (including medical conditions requiring follow-up)

—Continued—



Medical Surveillance

WAC 296-824-400

Rule

WAC 296-824-40005 (Continued)

Table 7 Medical Surveillance for Employee Categories	
If the employee is covered by this chapter and is	Then you must
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exposed for at least 30 days a year to health hazards or hazardous substances at or above the permissible exposure limit or published exposure levels (even when respirators are used), OR Required to wear a respirator for at least 30 days a year* 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Offer standard medical surveillance as specified in Table 8
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A hazardous materials (HAZMAT) team member A hazardous materials specialist 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide standard medical surveillance as specified in Table 8
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An emergency responder who shows immediate or delayed signs or symptoms possibly resulting from exposure to hazardous substances during an incident 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide incident-specific medical surveillance as specified in Table 8
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not an emergency responder and: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> May be injured Shows immediate or delayed signs or symptoms possibly resulting from exposure to hazardous substances May have been exposed to hazardous substances at concentrations above the permissible exposure limits (PELs) or the published exposure levels without appropriate PPE 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Offer incident-specific medical surveillance as specified in Table 8



Note:

A medical evaluation for respirator use is required by chapter 296-842 WAC, Respirators, for those employees who haven't been cleared for respirator use during medical surveillance activities.

—Continued—

Medical Surveillance

WAC 296-824-400

Rule

WAC 296-824-40005 (Continued)

Table 8 Frequency of Exams and Consultations	
If the employee is covered by	Then medical surveillance must include
· Standard medical surveillance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">· Exams and consultations:<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Before assignment. Note: If the employee is a hazardous materials (HAZMAT) team member or a hazardous materials specialist, the employee must receive a baseline physical examination.- At least once every 12 months after their initial assignment unless the physician believes a shorter, or longer interval (but no more than 24 months) is appropriate- Whenever employees are reassigned to an area where they will no longer be covered by medical surveillance and they haven't been examined within the past 6 months- As soon as possible after an employee reports:<ul style="list-style-type: none">· Signs or symptoms of possible overexposure to hazardous substances or health hazards· Injury· Exposure above the permissible exposure limits or published exposure levels- At the termination of their employment unless they were examined within the past 6 months
· Incident-specific medical surveillance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">· Medical consultations and exams:<ul style="list-style-type: none">- As soon as possible following the incident or development of signs or symptoms- At additional times, if the physician determines follow-up is medically necessary





Medical Surveillance

WAC 296-824-400

Rule

WAC 296-824-40010

Keep records

You must

- Keep a record of:
 - Name and Social Security number of the employee receiving medical surveillance
 - Physicians' written opinions, recommended limitations, and results of examinations and tests
 - Any employee medical complaints regarding hazardous substance exposures
 - A copy of all information given to the examining physician (except a copy of this chapter)



Note:

Keep records meeting the criteria specified in chapter 296-62 WAC, Part B, Access to Records, for the length of time specified in that chapter.

Incident Requirements

WAC 296-824-500

Summary

YOUR RESPONSIBILITY:

To conduct and manage emergency response operations
so employees are protected from hazardous substances
and conditions

You must

Recognize emergencies and initiate a response WAC 296-824-50005	Page 500-2
Implement and maintain an incident command system (ICS) WAC 296-824-50010	Page 500-2
Prepare skilled support personnel WAC 296-824-50015	Page 500-3
Make sure the incident commander oversees activities during the response WAC 296-824-50020	Page 500-4
Use the buddy system in danger areas WAC 296-824-50025	Page 500-5
Provide rescue and medical assistance WAC 296-824-50030	Page 500-6



Incident Requirements

WAC 296-824-500

Rule

WAC 296-824-50005

Recognize emergencies and initiate a response

You must

- Make sure employees follow procedures in your emergency response plan to:
 - Recognize when an emergency response must be initiated
 - Notify employees, and others designated in your plan, of the release
 - Follow immediate emergency procedures
 - Prevent the incident from increasing in severity or to secure the operation.

WAC 296-824-50010

Implement and maintain an incident command system (ICS)

You must

- (1) Make sure a single individual, acting as the incident commander (IC), is in charge of the site-specific *incident command system (ICS)* and acts within their designated role and training level.



Note

- For multiemployer worksites:
 - The IC has responsibility for controlling emergency response operations at the site for all employers
 - Emergency response plans should be consistent in designating who assumes the IC position
- If the first employee arriving at the scene isn't trained as an IC (see Table 5, Competencies for Incident Commanders, WAC 296-824-30005), they may take control of the incident within their designated role and training level

—Continued—



Incident Requirements

WAC 296-824-500

Rule

WAC 296-824-50010 (Continued)

You must

- (2) Make sure all employers' emergency responders and their communications are coordinated and controlled by the IC.



Note:

The IC may delegate tasks to subordinates (within their training level).

- (3) Make sure each employer at the scene has designated a representative to assist the IC.
- (4) Establish security and control of the site as specified in your written emergency response plan.

WAC 296-824-50015

Prepare skilled support personnel



Note:

The duties of skilled support personnel are described in Table 1, Roles and Duties of Emergency Responders.

You must

- (1) Make sure that your skilled support personnel (including those employees who aren't regularly employed by you) who could be exposed to on-scene hazards are given an initial briefing at the site before they participate in any emergency response. The initial briefing must include:
 - What chemical hazards are involved
 - What duties are to be performed
 - Instruction in the wearing of appropriate personal protective equipment

—Continued—

Incident
Requirements



Incident Requirements

WAC 296-824-500

Rule

WAC 296-824-50015 (Continued)



Note:

Skilled support personnel don't need to comply with the other training requirements of this chapter.

You must

- (2) Make sure the safety and health precautions given to your employees are also given to skilled support personnel.

WAC 296-824-50020

Make sure the incident commander oversees activities during the response

The employer of the incident commander (IC) must:

- (1) Identify all hazardous substances and conditions present, within their training level, using site analysis and maximum exposure limits, when appropriate.
- (2) Implement emergency response procedures appropriate to the hazardous substances and conditions present, such as:
 - Procedures that address the use of engineering controls, hazardous substance handling, and new technologies
 - Procedures that address decontamination
 - Procedures that address PPE
 - Procedures that limit the number of personnel to those who are actively performing emergency response operations, in areas where exposure could exist.

—Continued—



Incident Requirements

WAC 296-824-500

Rule

WAC 296-824-50020 (Continued)

You must

(3) Designate an incident safety officer (ISO).

- Make sure the ISO demonstrates knowledge about operations being implemented at the emergency response site. They must:
 - Identify and evaluate hazards
 - Communicate with the IC about hazards, immediately informing the IC of corrective actions that must be taken when conditions are judged to be:
 - An imminent danger
- OR
- Immediately dangerous to life or health (IDLH).
- Provide direction about the safety of operations.

WAC 296-824-50025

Use the buddy system in danger areas

You must

- Make sure operations and tasks (including limited actions) in danger areas are conducted using the buddy system in teams of two or more.



Definition:

Danger areas are areas where conditions pose a serious danger to employees, such as areas where:

- Immediately dangerous to life or health (IDLH) conditions could exist.
- OR
- High levels of exposure to toxic substances could exist.
- OR
- There is a potential for exceeding the *lower explosive limit (LEL)*, also known as the *lower flammability limit (LFL)*, of a hazardous substance.

<http://www.lni.wa.gov/>

500-5



Incident Requirements

WAC 296-824-500

Rule

WAC 296-824-50030

Provide rescue and medical assistance

You must

- (1) Provide stand-by employees equipped with the same level of personal protective equipment (PPE) as the entrants, for assistance or rescue.



Note:

- The buddy system applies to stand-by employees (see WAC 296-824-50025).
- One of the two stand-by employees can be assigned to another task provided it doesn't interfere with the performance of the stand-by role.
- Rescue equipment should be selected and provided based on the types of rescue situations that could occur.

You must

- (2) Make sure employees trained in first aid are readily available with necessary medical equipment and have a way to transport the injured.



Note:

- Employee training is covered by WAC 296-800-150, first aid. This rule requires training on the 18 subjects listed in addition to any subjects that are specific to your workplace emergency hazards (for example: If exposure to corrosive substances could occur, training would need to include first-aid procedures for treating chemical burns).
- Employers who designate and train their employees to provide first aid are covered by WAC 296-62-08001 through 296-62-08005, bloodborne pathogens.



Personal Protective Equipment

WAC 296-824-600

Summary

YOUR RESPONSIBILITY

To provide appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) and make sure it's used properly

You must

Use appropriate personal protective equipment WAC 296-824-60005	Page 600-2
Control hazards created by PPE WAC 296-824-60010	Page 600-4
Use PPE properly WAC 296-824-60015	Page 600-4

Personal Protective
Equipment



Personal Protective Equipment

WAC 296-824-600

Rule

WAC 296-824-60005

Use appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE)



Note:

- Only properly trained employees should select PPE. Hazardous materials technicians and hazardous materials specialists can select PPE within the competencies specified in Table 4.
- Selection requirements in other PPE rules also apply, including:
 - WAC 296-800-160, Personal Protective Equipment
 - Chapter 296-842 WAC, Respirators
 - WAC 296-24-58505, Fire Brigades
 - Chapter 296-305 WAC, Safety Standards for Fire Fighting

You must

- Provide employees with appropriate PPE and make sure it's used if hazards could be present.
 - Select PPE (such as respirators, gloves, protective suits and other PPE) based on:
 - An evaluation of the performance characteristics (such as breakthrough time and hazardous substance-specificity of the material or item) relevant to the requirements and limitations of the site.
 - Task-specific conditions and durations.
 - The hazards and potential hazards of the site (see Table 9, Selecting PPE for Specific Hazards).
 - Select totally encapsulating chemical protective (TECP) suits, as specified in Table 9, that:
 - Maintain positive air pressure.
 - Prevent inward test gas leakage of more than 0.5%.

—Continued—



Personal Protective Equipment

WAC 296-824-600

Rule

WAC 296-824-60005 (Continued)



Note:

Follow the manufacturer's recommended procedure for testing a TECP suit's ability to maintain positive air pressure and prevent inward gas leakage. Other established test protocols for these suits, for example NFPA 1991 and ASTM F1052-97, may also be used.

Table 9
Selecting PPE for Specific Hazards

If...	Then...
<ul style="list-style-type: none">· Inhalation hazards could be present.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">· Positive-pressure (pressure-demand) self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA)OR· A decreased level of respiratory protection only when the incident commander determines, from air monitoring results, that employees will be adequately protected
Chemical exposure levels will create a substantial possibility of: <ul style="list-style-type: none">· Immediate death· Immediate serious illness or injury· Reduced ability to escape	Either positive-pressure (pressure-demand): <ul style="list-style-type: none">· SCBA· Air-line respirators equipped with an escape air supply
Skin absorption of a hazardous substance may result in a substantial possibility of: <ul style="list-style-type: none">· Immediate death· Immediate serious illness or injury· Reduced ability to escape	Protection equivalent to Level A including a totally encapsulating chemical protective (TECP) suit

Personal Protective
Equipment



Personal Protective Equipment

WAC 296-824-600

Rule

WAC 296-824-60010

Control hazards created by personal protective equipment (PPE)

You must

- Control hazards created by the use of PPE, including:
 - Heat stress due to extremely high temperatures.
 - Any other employee health hazard and consideration.

WAC 296-824-60015

Use personal protective equipment (PPE) properly

You must

- (1) Make sure employees inspect PPE before, during and after use, following your plan's procedures.
- (2) Make sure employees put on (don) and remove (doff) PPE following your plan's procedures.
- (3) Make sure employees don't interchange self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) air cylinders from different manufacturers, unless all of the following apply:
 - There is a life-saving emergency
 - You need a supplemental air supply
 - The cylinders are of the same capacity and pressure rating.
- (4) Make sure compressed air cylinders used with SCBAs meet the testing and service life requirements of the United States Department of Transportation (USDOT). Search at: <http://www.dot.gov>

—Continued—



Personal Protective Equipment

WAC 296-824-600

Rule

WAC 296-824-60015 (Continued)



Note:

You can also check with the cylinder manufacturers to obtain USDOT test and service life specifications.

You must

(5) Make sure PPE is maintained in a safe and reliable condition using your plan's procedures.

PPE maintenance includes:

- Decontamination
- Cleaning
- Inspection
- Identification of damage or defects
- Parts repair or replacement
- Storage or disposal

Personal Protective
Equipment



Notes

Post-Emergency Response

WAC 296-824-700

Summary

YOUR RESPONSIBILITY

To protect employees during post-emergency response activities by following appropriate work practices, training and other requirements

You must

Follow the appropriate post-emergency response requirements

WAC 296-824-70005 Page 700-2

Post-Emergency
Response





Post-Emergency Response

WAC 296-824-700

Rule

WAC 296-824-70005

Follow the appropriate post-emergency response requirements

Important:

- Post-emergency response is the stage of the emergency response where the immediate threat from the release has been stabilized or eliminated, and clean-up of the site has started.
- When clean-up is done by the employees who were part of the initial emergency response, the employees aren't covered by this section (however, training, PPE, and other requirements in WAC 296-824-20005 through 296-824-60015 apply to these employees).

You must

- (1) Follow Table 10 to determine which requirements apply to your post-emergency response activities.
- (2) Maintain clean-up equipment as specified in Table 10.

—Continued—

Post-Emergency Response

WAC 296-824-700

Rule

WAC 296-824-70005 (Continued)

Table 10 Rule that Apply to Post-emergency Response Activities	
When postemergency response clean-up is performed by employees who weren't part of the initial emergency response and...	The following rules or requirements apply...
It is necessary to remove hazardous substances, health hazards, and contaminated material (example: soil) from the site	Chapter 296-62 WAC, Part P, Hazardous waste operations and treatment, storage and disposal facilities.
Cleanup is done on plant property using plant or workplace employees AND It is not necessary to remove hazardous substances, health hazards and contaminated materials from the site.	For training: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WAC 296-24-567 (1), Employee emergency action plans • Chapter 296-842 WAC, Respirators • WAC 296-800-170, Employer chemical hazard communication • Other appropriate training requirements relevant to personal protective equipment (PPE) and decontamination For equipment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make sure that all equipment used for clean-up work is serviced and inspected before use.



Notes

Annually

Any 12-month cycle.

Buddy system

A system of organizing employees (who enter or stand by danger areas) into work groups, so each employee can be observed by at least one other member of the group. The purpose of this system is to provide rapid assistance to employees in an emergency.

Clean-up operation(s)

An operation where hazardous substances are removed, contained, incinerated, neutralized, stabilized, cleared up or, in any other manner, processed or handled with the goal of making the site safer for people or the environment.

Danger area

Areas where conditions pose a serious danger to employees, such as areas where:

- Immediately dangerous to life or health (IDLH) conditions could exist
- OR
- High levels of exposure to toxic substances could exist
- OR
- There is a potential for exceeding the lower explosive limit (LEL), also known as the lower flammability limit (LFL), of a substance.

Decontamination

Removing hazardous substances from employees and their equipment so potential adverse health effects wouldn't occur.

Emergency response

An organized response to an anticipated release of a hazardous substance that is, or could become an uncontrolled release.

—Continued—



Definitions

WAC 296-824-800

WAC 296-824-800 (Continued)

Emergency response plan

A written plan that requires coordination between emergency response participants, and contains procedures, criteria, and other information that will be applied to emergency response operations. Each employer's plan should be compatible with local and state plans.

Engineering controls

Methods of controlling employee exposures by modifying the source or reducing the quantity of contaminants.

Hazardous materials team (HAZMAT team)

A group of employees who are expected to perform responses to releases, or possible releases, of hazardous substances for the purpose of control and stabilization. As a result of their duties, HAZMAT team members may have close contact with hazardous substances.



Note:

A HAZMAT team may be a separate component of a fire brigade or fire department.

Hazardous substance

Any of the following substances that could adversely affect an exposed employee's health or safety:

- Substances defined under section 101(14) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) or "Superfund" Act (visit: <http://www.epa.gov>)
- Biological or other disease-causing agents released that could reasonably be expected to cause death, disease, behavioral abnormalities, cancer, genetic mutation, physiological malfunctions (including malfunctions in reproduction) or physical deformations in a person or their offspring when the person:
 - Is directly exposed to the agent in the environment

—Continued—



WAC 296-824-800 (Continued)

- Directly ingests, inhales, or assimilates the agent from the environment
- Indirectly ingests the agent through a food chain
- Substances listed by the United States Department of Transportation as hazardous materials under Title 49 (Transportation) in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Part 172, section 101 and appendices (visit: <http://www.nara.gov> and search for “List of CFR subjects”)
- Hazardous wastes as defined in this chapter.

Hazardous waste

A substance designated by chapter 173-303 WAC, Dangerous waste regulations, department of ecology, as a dangerous waste or an extremely hazardous waste and any waste fitting the definition of “health hazard” in this chapter.



Note:

For department of ecology regulations, visit: <http://www.ecy.wa.gov>

Health hazard

A chemical, a mixture of chemicals, or a pathogen for which there is statistically significant evidence, based on at least one study conducted according to established scientific principles, that acute or chronic health effects may occur in exposed employees.

The term “health hazard” includes stress due to temperature extremes and chemicals that are:

- Carcinogens
- Toxic or highly toxic agents
- Reproductive toxins, irritants, corrosives, sensitizers, hepatotoxins, nephrotoxins, or neurotoxins

—Continued—



Definitions

WAC 296-824-800

WAC 296-824-800 (Continued)

- Agents acting on the hematopoietic system agents that damage lungs, skin, eyes, or mucous membranes. (Detailed definitions of these chemical terms can be found in the Safety and health core rules, WAC 296-800-170, chemical hazard communication.)

Immediately dangerous to life or health (IDLH)

Any atmospheric condition that would:

- Cause an immediate threat to life
OR
- Cause permanent or delayed adverse health effects
OR
- Interfere with an employee's ability to escape

Incident command system (ICS)

An organized approach to control and manage operations at an emergency response incident.

Incidental release

A release that can be safely controlled at the time of the release and doesn't have the potential to become an uncontrolled release.



Note:

Example of a situation that results in an incidental release:

A tanker truck is receiving a load of hazardous liquid when a leak occurs. The driver knows the only hazard from the liquid is minor skin irritation. The employer has trained the driver on procedures and provided equipment to use for a release of this quantity. The driver puts on skin protection and stops the leak. A spill kit is used to contain, absorb, and pick up the spilled material for disposal.

—Continued—



WAC 296-824-800 (Continued)

Limited action

Action necessary to:

- Secure an operation during emergency responses,
OR
- Prevent an incident from increasing in severity.

Examples include shutting down processes and closing emergency valves.

Lines of authority

A preestablished ranking of individuals, qualified to assume a commanding role during an emergency response, noted in an emergency response plan and implemented during a response. This is most important when responders from multiple employers could participate in an emergency response.

Lower explosive limit (LEL)

See lower flammable limit (LFL).

Lower Flammable limit (LFL)

The lowest concentration of a material that will propagate a flame. The LFL is usually expressed as a percent (by volume) of the material in air (or other oxidant).

Must

Must means mandatory.

Permissible exposure limit (PEL)

Means the established time-weighted-average (TWA) concentration or ceiling concentration of a contaminant that must not be exceeded. The exposure, inhalation, or dermal permissible limit specified in chapter 296-62 WAC, Part H, Air contaminants.

—Continued—



Definitions

WAC 296-824-100

WAC 296-824-800 (Continued)

Personal protective equipment (PPE)

Protective items designed to be worn by the user to protect them against airborne, skin contact and other hazards. This includes items such as respiratory protection, protective suits, gloves, eye protection, etc.

Post-emergency response

The stage of the emergency response where the immediate threat from the release has been stabilized or eliminated, and clean-up of the site has started.

Published exposure level

Exposure limits published in *"National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) Recommendations for Occupational Safety and Health"* (DHHS publication #92-100, 1992).

If an exposure limit isn't published by NIOSH, then "published exposure level" means the exposure limits published by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) in *"TLVs and BEIs-Threshold Limit Values for Chemical Substances and Physical Agents"* (1999 edition).



Note:

Additional exposure levels published by recognized organizations such as the American Industrial Hygiene Association aren't required to be observed by this rule; however, they may be a useful resource when a hazardous substance isn't covered by NIOSH and ACGIH publications.

Release

A spill, leak, or other type of hazardous substance discharge.

Uncontrolled release

A release where significant safety and health risks could be created. Releases of hazardous substances that are either incidental or couldn't create a safety or health hazard (i.e., fire, explosion or chemical exposure) aren't considered to be uncontrolled releases.

—Continued—



WAC 296-824-800 (Continued)

Examples of conditions that could create a significant safety and health risk:

- Large-quantity releases
- Small releases that could be highly toxic
- Potentially contaminated individuals arriving at hospitals
- Airborne exposures that could exceed a WISHA permissible exposure limit or a published exposure limit and employees aren't adequately trained or equipped to control the release.

Example of an uncontrolled release:

A forklift driver knocks over a container of a solvent-based liquid, releasing the contents onto the warehouse floor. The driver has been trained to recognize the vapor is flammable and moderately toxic when inhaled. The driver hasn't been trained or provided appropriate equipment to address this type of spill. In this situation, it isn't safe for the driver to attempt a response. The driver needs to notify someone of the release so an emergency response can be initiated.

Workplace

- A fixed facility
OR
- A temporary location (such as a traffic corridor)
OR
- Locations where employees respond to emergencies.

You

The employer. For a complete definition of "employer" see Safety and Health Core Rules, Chapter 296-800 WAC.



Emergency Response

Chapter 296-824 WAC

Resources

Helpful Tools

Developing Emergency Response Plans R-1

Resources



Emergency Response

Chapter 296-824 WAC

Resources

Developing Emergency Response Plans Basic Planning Considerations

Important Information!

Chapter 296-824 WAC, Emergency Response to Hazardous Substance Releases Rule, **requires** you to do the following if there could be an **uncontrolled release** of a hazardous substance in your workplace:

- Develop and follow an Emergency Response Plan (ERP)

OR

- Develop and follow an Emergency Action Plan (EAP)

This optional tool will help you develop an ERP. Planning an ERP and preparing designated employees for responding (including training, equipment, and medical surveillance) is more complex than the requirements for an EAP.

Before using this guideline see:

- The "Scope" section of Chapter 296-824 for more information about uncontrolled releases.
- The EAP requirements in Chapter 296-24-567 WAC, Employee Emergency Plans and Fire Prevention Plans.



Emergency Response

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INSTRUCTIONS:

- Before you use this guideline:
 - Identify (by hazard assessment) the types of uncontrolled hazardous substance releases that can occur in your workplace.
 - Familiarize yourself with the rule requirements in Chapter 296-824 WAC.

Follow all of the steps below to plan for **EACH TYPE** of uncontrolled release that could occur.

Step 1. Identify expected hazards.

- Hazard assessment needs to be done by an individual who has appropriate technical knowledge and experience.
- This information forms the basis for selection of personal protective equipment (PPE) and development of emergency response procedures.
- If confined spaces could exist site-specific evaluations and procedures may be necessary. Follow requirements in Chapter 296-62 WAC, Part M to identify confined spaces.

Step 2. Make sure all potential participants are involved in planning, whether the response involves only your employees or other employees at the site. Make a written agreement covering all of the following:

- ☐ How potential participants will be notified when a release occurs. Be specific about the communication system to be used (for example: method to use, and sequence of contact).
- ☐ What roles your employees will take during the response.
 - See Table 1 in Chapter 296-824 WAC for roles and duties employees may assume during a response.
- ☐ Who assumes the Incident Commander position both initially and whenever a new response participant arrives.
 - New response participants you should consider are site-response teams, fire departments, law enforcement, HAZMAT teams, emergency medical services, state or federal officials, and other affected employers in the vicinity.



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- Step 3. Describe how your employees will be alerted to the release.
- Examples of methods to use for alerting employees include dedicated radio frequencies, siren blasts, and alarms linked to monitoring devices.
- Step 4. Plan and describe your site's evacuation procedures. Specify:
- ☐ Who initiates the evacuation and notifies employees
 - ☐ Primary and alternate escape routes
 - ☐ Who will assist in evacuating employees, including physically challenged employees
 - ☐ Where the "safe" primary and secondary assembly areas will be
 - ☐ How you will account for all employees and any others present
 - ☐ How first-aid needs will be supported
- Step 5. For releases at your facility or job site, decide if any of your employees (for example, process operators) need to control or shut down critical processes before designated responders arrive.
- If actions require these employees to enter the danger area they need to be trained as emergency responders.
 - ☐ Develop procedures for these employees, including:
 - Identifying circumstances that trigger such actions
 - Specifying how selected employees will be notified to start the procedures
 - Describing how to perform actions safely
- Step 6. Identify employees who will be emergency responders. Make arrangements to train these employees, or certify competencies, on their expected roles and duties.
- ☐ Decide and document how competencies will be determined
 - ☐ Review course outlines to make sure training is complete
 - ☐ Make sure documentation of training or competency is provided



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Step 7. Develop and carry out a medical surveillance program for your employees as specified in Chapter 296-824 WAC, Sections 11050 through 11060.

- ☐ Identify covered employees
- ☐ Make arrangements for appropriate medical surveillance (for example: exams or consultations)
- ☐ Provide and document the appropriate surveillance for employees

Step 8. Develop and carry out a written PPE program for your emergency response employees that covers all of the following:

- ☐ Selection of PPE for the hazards expected
- ☐ Limitations, capabilities and hazards of wearing PPE
- ☐ How to identify and prevent heat stress (and related injuries), if applicable
- ☐ Proper fit procedures for PPE, if applicable
- ☐ Procedures for maintenance (decontamination, cleaning, repairs, storage and disposal)
- ☐ Training and documentation to support all program elements
- ☐ How to effectively evaluate the PPE program
 - You can combine other written PPE-related program requirements from the WISHA Safety and Health Core Rules, Chapter 296-800 WAC, and the General Occupational Health Standards, Chapter 296-62 WAC, into this program to prevent duplication of written programs.

Step 9. Make arrangements to properly equip your emergency response employees. Provide:

- ☐ PPE such as respirators, protective suits, gloves
- ☐ Rescue equipment, if needed (for example, retrieval devices for confined spaces)
- ☐ Air-monitoring devices and other field equipment, if needed



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Step 10. Make arrangements to provide appropriate emergency medical treatment and first aid to your emergency response employees.

- ☐ Identify who will provide emergency medical services (EMS)
- ☐ Determine notification procedures
- ☐ Specify where the medical assistance area will be located
- ☐ Include provisions for transporting individuals, if necessary
- ☐ Provide training and proper equipment to in-house EMS employees

Step 11. Develop written emergency response procedures that:

- ☐ Specify how all response participants will communicate in joint operations and describe the chain of command
- ☐ Describe methods for securing and controlling access to the site (i.e., work zones, equipment, personnel, procedures)
- ☐ Describe methods for identifying hazardous substances and hazard analysis
- ☐ Specify control methods
- ☐ Detail how proper PPE is selected
- ☐ Designate necessary equipment and personnel duties for handling the release
- ☐ Describe when the buddy system will be used
- ☐ Detail decontamination methods (i.e., equipment, personnel, location, set-up)
- ☐ Identify procedures for completing the response

Step 12. Plan and conduct on-site drills at least once a year to determine if your evacuation and notification procedures are sufficient. Drills should include all emergency response participants who will be involved in a response.



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Resources



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(1 • 800 • 423 • 7233)

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Statutory Authority

WAC

296-824-100 Scope.

[Statutory Authority: 49.17.010, .040, .050. 02-20-034 (Order 02-21), § 296-824-100, filed 09/24/02, effective 10/01/02. Statutory Authority: 49.17.010, .040, .050. 02-11-141 (Order 01-35), § 296-824-100, filed 05/22/02, effective 10/01/02.]

296-824-200 Planning.

[Statutory Authority: 49.17.010, .040, .050. 02-20-034 (Order 02-21), § 296-824-200, filed 09/24/02, effective 10/01/02. Statutory Authority: 49.17.010, .040, .050. 02-11-141 (Order 01-35), § 296-824-200, filed 05/22/02, effective 10/01/02.]

296-824-20005 Planning. Developing an emergency response plan.

[Statutory Authority: 49.17.010, .040, .050. 02-20-034 (Order 02-21), § 296-824-20005, filed 09/24/02, effective 10/01/02. Statutory Authority: 49.17.010, .040, .050. 02-11-141 (Order 01-35), § 296-824-20005, filed 05/22/02, effective 10/01/02.]

296-824-300 Training.

[Statutory Authority: 49.17.010, .040, .050. 02-20-034 (Order 02-21), § 296-824-300, filed 09/24/02, effective 10/01/02. Statutory Authority: 49.17.010, .040, .050. 02-11-141 (Order 01-35), § 296-824-300, filed 05/22/02, effective 10/01/02.]

296-824-30005 Train your employees.

[Statutory Authority: 49.17.010, .040, .050. 02-20-034 (Order 01-21), § 296-824-30005, filed 09/24/02, effective 10/01/02. Statutory Authority: 49.17.010, .040, .050. 02-11-141 (Order 01-35), § 296-824-30005, filed 05/22/02, effective 10/01/02.]

Statutory Authority

296-824-400 Medical surveillance. Summary.

[Statutory Authority: 49.17.010, .040, .050. 02-20-034 (Order 02-21), § 296-824-400, filed 09/24/02, effective 10/01/02. Statutory Authority: 49.17.010, .040, .050. 02-11-141 (Order 01-35), § 296-824-400, filed 05/22/02, effective 10/01/02.]

296-824-40005 Provide medical surveillance to employees.

[Statutory Authority: 49.17.010, .040, .050. 02-20-034 (Order 02-21), § 296-824-40005, filed 09/24/02, effective 10/01/02. Statutory Authority: 49.17.010, .040, .050. 02-11-141 (Order 01-35), § 296-824-40005, filed 05/22/02, effective 10/01/02.]

296-824-40010 Keep records.

[Statutory Authority: 49.17.010, .040, .050. 02-20-034 (Order 02-21), § 296-824-40010, filed 09/24/02, effective 10/01/02. Statutory Authority: 49.17.010, .040, .050. 02-11-141 (Order 01-35), § 296-824-40010, filed 05/22/02, effective 10/01/02.]

296-824-500 Incident requirements. Summary.

[Statutory Authority: 49.17.010, .040, .050. 02-20-034 (Order 02-21), § 296-824-500, filed 09/24/02, effective 10/01/02. Statutory Authority: 49.17.010, .040, .050. 02-11-141 (Order 01-35), § 296-824-500, filed 05/22/02, effective 10/01/02.]

296-824-50005 Recognize emergencies and initiate a response.

[Statutory Authority: 49.17.010, .040, .050. 02-20-034 (Order 02-21), § 296-824-50005, filed 09/24/02, effective 10/01/02. Statutory Authority: 49.17.010, .040, .050. 02-11-141 (Order 01-35), § 296-824-50005, filed 05/22/02, effective 10/01/02.]

Statutory Authority

296-824-50010 Implement and maintain an incident command system (ICS).

[Statutory Authority: 49.17.010, .040, .050. 02-20-034 (Order 02-21), § 296-824-50010, filed 09/24/02, effective 10/01/02. Statutory Authority: 49.17.010, .040, .050. 02-11-141 (Order 01-35), § 296-824-50010, filed 05/22/02, effective 10/01/02.]

296-824-50015 Prepare skilled support personnel.

[Statutory Authority: 49.17.010, .040, .050. 02-20-034 (Order 02-21), § 296-824-50015, filed 09/24/02, effective 10/01/02. Statutory Authority: 49.17.010, .040, .050. 02-11-141 (Order 01-35), § 296-824-50015, filed 05/22/02, effective 10/01/02.]

296-824-50020 Make sure the incident commander oversees activities during the response.

[Statutory Authority: 49.17.010, .040, .050. 02-20-034 (Order 02-21), § 296-824-50020, filed 09/24/02, effective 10/01/02. Statutory Authority: 49.17.010, .040, .050. 02-11-141 (Order 01-35), § 296-824-50020, filed 05/22/02, effective 10/01/02.]

296-824-50025 Use the buddy system in danger areas.

[Statutory Authority: 49.17.010, .040, .050. 02-20-034 (Order 02-21), § 296-824-50025, filed 09/24/02, effective 10/01/02. Statutory Authority: 49.17.010, .040, .050. 02-11-141 (Order 01-35), § 296-824-50025, filed 05/22/02, effective 10/01/02.]

296-824-50030 Provide rescue and medical assistance.

[Statutory Authority: 49.17.010, .040, .050. 02-20-034 (Order 02-21), § 296-824-50030, filed 09/24/02, effective 10/01/02. Statutory Authority: 49.17.010, .040, .050. 02-11-141 (Order 01-35), § 296-824-50030, filed 05/22/02, effective 10/01/02.]

Statutory Authority

296-824-600 Personal protective equipment. Summary.

[Statutory Authority: 49.17.010, .040, .050. 02-20-034 (Order 02-21), § 296-824-600, filed 09/24/02, effective 10/01/02. Statutory Authority: 49.17.010, .040, .050. 02-11-141 (Order 01-35), § 296-824-600, filed 05/22/02, effective 10/01/02.]

296-824-60005 Use appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE).

[Statutory Authority: 49.17.010, .040, .050. 02-20-034 (Order 02-21), § 296-824-60005, filed 09/24/02, effective 10/01/02. Statutory Authority: 49.17.010, .040, .050. 02-11-141 (Order 01-35), § 296-824-60005, filed 05/22/02, effective 10/01/02.]

296-824-60010 Control hazards created by personal protective equipment (PPE).

[Statutory Authority: 49.17.010, .040, .050. 02-20-034 (Order 01-35), § 296-824-60010, filed 09/24/02, effective 10/01/02. Statutory Authority: 49.17.010, .040, .050. 02-11-141 (Order 01-35), § 296-824-60010, filed 05/22/02, effective 10/01/02.]

296-824-60015 Use personal protective equipment (PPE) properly.

[Statutory Authority: 49.17.010, .040, .050. 02-20-034 (Order 01-35), § 296-824-60015, filed 09/24/02, effective 10/01/02. Statutory Authority: 49.17.010, .040, .050. 02-11-141 (Order 01-35), § 296-824-60015, filed 05/22/02, effective 10/01/02.]

296-824-700 Post-emergency response.

[Statutory Authority: 49.17.010, .040, .050. 02-20-034 (Order 01-35), § 296-824-700, filed 09/24/02, effective 10/01/02.] Statutory Authority: 49.17.010, .040, .050. 02-11-141 (Order 01-35), § 296-824-700, filed 05/22/02, effective 10/01/02.]

Statutory Authority

296-824-70005 Follow the appropriate post-emergency response requirements.

[Statutory Authority: 49.17.010, .040, .050. 02-20-034 (Order 01-35), § 296-824-70005, filed 09/24/02, effective 10/01/02. Statutory Authority: 49.17.010, .040, .050. 02-11-141 (Order 01-35), § 296-824-70005, filed 05/22/02, effective 10/01/02.]

296-824-800 Definitions.

[Statutory Authority: 49.17.010, .040, .050. 02-20-034 (Order 01-35), § 296-824-800, filed 09/24/02, effective 10/01/02. Statutory Authority: 49.17.010, .040, .050. 02-11-141 (Order 01-35), § 296-824-800, filed 05/22/02, effective 10/01/02.]

Statutory Authority

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